any dangerously. Do not repeat the scenes this afternoon. I want to hit from the of this afternoon. I want to hit from the shoulder here; none of the men who went to the frent hit unarmed people from the rear, as

wards did this afternoon."
A voice from the crowd: "That's right; we'll refect them."
President Weihe made a speech in a similar

out, pale and apprehensive, but not one was molested on his way to the train. Then, as in pulled out, three hearty cheers were given, and the crowd dispersed.

The men are looking around for traitors in their ranks. The statement was made to the Associated Press representative to-day, by a man who speaks from authority, that a well-known citizen of Homestead, but not an iron worker, had helped to skip the Pinkerton guards on the barges at Wood's Run, and had come part way up the river with them.

There has been much speculation here as to what became of the bodies of the dead Pinkertons which were supposed to be on the boat when the men surrendered. The speaker for the work-eit bold the creayd that there were six dead men on the boat. Only one body was taken off, that of Thomas Weldon, who was accidentally shot during the souffle with one of the nill workers who was trying to take his Winchester. He died while being taken ashore. Some people say there are at least two Pinkerton men at the bottom of the river.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT HOMESTEAD. WHISTLES BLOWING AND REPORTS OF MORE train arrived in Pittsburg Monday morning, TROUBLE

Homestead, Penn., July 8.-More trouble is reperbed. Whistles are blowing, and there is great from excitoment.

SCENES WITHIN THE WORKMEN'S LINES. A REPORTER DESCRIBES THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PINKERTON BOATS. ent TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Homestead, Penn., July 7.—A reporter visited the ernoon and remained for half an hour within the The Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghlogeny tracks from the river bridge were througed with curious people, either coming from or going to the scene of the riot. A platform stands near by, which afforded a splendid view of the workmen. walking out about fifty feet on the bridge one suld see the ends of the Pinkerton bonts, but in taking this look he got within rifle range and made a target. The reporter did not heed the warning of those who understood the situation, and when he walked out on the platform, a whistling bullet warned him back. Occasionally he would get nd a man sitting behind a rock deliberately fired at him. He was not struck, however, and he was finally able to get within the workingmen's line without exposing himself within rifle range. Three hundred men were inside the steel yards. Beside a pile of steel beams were seated the sharpshooters, armed with shotguns, rifles. Floberts, muskets and revolvers. They could observe every movement of the enemy. were few if any shots returned from the boats, nearly all the firing being done by the work-

The cannonading was kept up continually, but as all pieces of steel formed the charges, the Many men were standdamage, was not noticeable. ing near the cannon when it exploded, but no one was Dynamite catridges were prepared; a fuse was and then the cartifdge was thrown over the bank toward the boats. Although the cartridges did not seem to do much damage, yet they made loud not seem to do much damage, yet they made loud reports, and certainly added to the terror of the Pinkerton men. One of the most significant movements at this time was the laying of a line of hose from an oil tank to the bank of the river. A reci of hose from the city fire department was obtained, and all the pieces of hose that could be gathered up were spliced with short pieces of gaspipe. The intention was to throw oil into the river and them set fire to it. These preparations were still in progress when the surrender was made.

BRINGING THE PINKERTON MEN HERE. SEVERAL CARLOADS OF BRUISED AND BANDAGED GUARDS SENT AWAY FROM PITTEBURG.

who came to Pittsburg during the night were sent to New-York by special train on the Penusylvania road at 10 o'clock this morning. After the of the granite pavers' slidke, was held in last lot of injured-twenty-five in number-had been the Department of Public Works yesterday, the West Penn Hospital the rest of the at Pinkerton men lay under the Seventeenth-st. incline and styling povers met Commissioner Gilroy. In the Union Station, securely locked in their care. The Commissioner expressed anxiety for the trouble with curtains tightly drawn. At 9:30 a. m. an to be brought to an end, and thought concessions engine and express car steamed up to Twenty-should be made by both sides.

eighth-st., where provisions for the Pinkertons were present included Messra. Crimm The men were fed after the special train left the yards.

men inside the cars presented a sorry sight,

the situation at Homestead.
"Why can't we get out of this?" said one Pinkerion man, as he poked his head out of a window. "Will we nover get away ?"

Matthews, of New-York, who was in the party: "I McNair and Grant were accused of making no real never want to go back to Homestend, and I hope we effort to settle the misunderstanding." may get out of Pittsburg soon. No description could fit our condition inside the barges. It was a veritable hell. I lay on my back for hours, in momentary fear of getting a bullet through my head. We expected to killed if we had to stay inside until night. The

abuse we got in the street was he most inhuman I ever experienced or witnessed, and I have been a dtective for twenty years." Dr. Walker, one of the hospital staff, was in attendance on the Pinkerton men from 2:80 until 11 o'clock this morning. He had an opportunity of examining the wounded, and paid particular attention to their hands. The doctor said: "With few exceptions, the hands of the injured men bore marks of hard work.

Half a dozen of them confessed to me that they were practical mill men and not versed in detective business-in fact, had come here only on the mission of doing work and not fighting. Further, I can say that many of the men claim to be practical mechanics, and anticipated work in their line when the trouble ended." ears all the morning, not to arrest any Pinkertons, interfered with them. The railway officials denied

Interfered with them. The railway officials denied any knowledge of the destination of the prisoners, which, however, it is almost certain, is New-York.

Haerisburg, Penn., July 7.—A special train of four cars possed through Harrisburg, east, about 8 o'clock this evening. It is said to have had as passengers the Pinkerton detectives from Pittsburg. There was no stop at this point, and railroad officials were raysteriously reticent as to its starting-point and destination.

THE AMALGAMATED'S OFFICERS BLAMED. SECRETARY LOVEJOY SAYS THE CARNEGIE CON-PANY WILL NEVER AGAIN RECOGNIZE

A LABOR ORGANIZATION. Pittsburg, July 7 .- Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegle Steel Company, said this afternoon: "The Amalgamated people who committed these recent overt acts will probably find themselves in a very had hole, for when the proper time arrives a num ber of them will be arrested on a charge of munder, a d I need scarcely say, there will be no lack of evidence. It will be overwhelming. I think that the National officers of the Amalgamated Association have a heavy burden of responsibility to bear in this case, for timely action and prudent counsel on their part would, in my opinion, have gone far toward venting this trouble.

This outbreak settles one matter forever, and that is that the Hoemstead mill herenfter will be run non-union, and the Carnegle Company will never again recognize the Amalgamated Association nor other labor organization. The Homestend trouble will doubtless also have the effect of influencing other mills, heretofore union, to become and thus free their owners from the arentrary dictation of labor unions. I also con-sider that this riot, by the accredited members of artetrary dictation of labor unions. the Amalgamated Association, will be its death bloo will certainly go far to allienate the sympathy good wishes of the best people in the com-

and good wishes of the best people in the community. The report that Mr. Frick is guarded by
detectives is not true. There is no necessity whatever for such precaution, as nobody is coming to
Pittsburg to commit any overt act.

"We have been accused of being arbitrary and
atubborn, but that is not true. We gave ample notice
of our intentions and our position, and there was
no surprise to the men. Mr. Carnegie is in the
Highlands and is taking no part in the trouble. We
have not heard from him on the question and do not
expect to. He feels that people in Pittsburg are
competent to handle the affair."

he said that that action had been taken only as a pro-tective measure, and not as an aggressive step.

WHERE THE PINKERTON MEN CAME FROM. Philadelphia, July 7.—Captain Caylor, super that seventy-five of the detectives who made the at-tempt to land at Homestead from the barges were President Welhe made a speech in a similar train, and asked assistance for the crippled cuards. This was offered. The guards came out, hale and apprehensive, but not one was nelested on his way to the train. Then, as it who had been engaged in similar duties during the utiled out; three hearty cheers were given, and the tentral strike, the C. B. and Q. strike, he approximation of the control of the control of the control of the detectives who made the attempt to land at Homestead from the barges were sent from this city. Most of them were reliable men nelested on his way to the train. Then, as it who had been engaged in similar duties during the nelested on the control of the detectives who made the attempt to land at Homestead from the barges were sent from this city. Most of them were reliable men nelested on his way to the train. Then, as it who had been engaged in similar duties during the one was sent from this city. Most of them were reliable men

the men were ex-policemen and firemen, one was a barber, another a shoemaker, another an oysterman the homes of any of the men, and their families are in great distress over their condition.

orderly and keeping the peace. The Burgess also said he would be here to morrow to see the Governor men went to the station in twos and threas and secretly was this done that even the railroad officials did not notice anything out of the ordinary. men were marched to the agency's headquarters. other carload of Pinkertons went from this city Mon-day night. There were 150 or 200 Pinkerton men from the East at Pittsburg, but only a few of them were on the barges. It is reported that about 200 more Pinkertons will leave here for Pittsburg to-day.

BURYING THE DEAD AT HOMESTEAD.

Homestend, Penn., July 7.-Three of the victims John Morris, Shas Wain and Peter Fares. funeral of Morris took place at the Methodist Church the persons present being members of the local which the dead man had been connected. the town. The funeral of Wain was held at his home, Seventh-are, and Mifflin-st., at 4 o'clock, and was also largely attended. Peter Fares will buried in the Catholic Cemetery at 2/30 o'clock. The services were held in St. Mary Magdaleme Church.

Pittsburg, July 7 .- The feeling of intense excitement prevalent yesterday in the streets of Pittsburg has not been equalled since war times. Here and there knots of workingmen were gathered, discussing the situation time and generally denouncing the employment of Pinkerton tive men to enforce submission on the part of the locked-out millmen. The gravity of the situation was felt by all, the ill-kempt and unshaven Anarchists. All business | done a single thing. He has neglected his duty and tional Guard conversed quietly when they met and required, as the sympathy of the citizens and soldiers was largely with the workers; and, while no hesitation would appear in facing a foreign foe, there was ex-pressed the greatest reluctance to turn their guns on Amalgamated Association men, every one of whom must be an American citizen. Feeling ran high in the street, and in front of the newspaper offices enger

the thousands of idle mill-workers on the South Side. vesterday morning. It was like throwing a fire-brand into a cotton field. They were up in arms and the streets were thronged with men excitedly discussing the situation. The Sherill and Mr. Frick especially came in for universal condemnation, and latter threats were heard on all sides. The officials of the Annal gamated Association were all much depressed by the ferrible tidings from Homestead.

STRIKERS FOOLED BY THEIR LEADERS.

CONTRACTORS AND PAVERS TRYING TO SEITLE THE GRANITE TROUBLE.

which representatives of the contractors present included Messra, Crimmins, Pollock, Relly, Gearty and Smith. On the part of the pavers, John with their bandaged head and arms. Nothing could The pavers' representatives were disposed to admit that their impatience to get away, and they were that their side had been in the wrong and that the crary for papers which might give them an idea of contractors had been injured by the strike and through The expression was only one of many. Said John men no longer had any influence in their councils.

The question of the contractors taking back the striking union men into their employ was then considered. The contractors said they were willing to do this, but they were not disposed to discharge the non-union men who had stood by them during the They proposed to receive the union men back and let them work along with the non-union men To this the union men objected on the ground that it would be against the rules of the union. Then the contractors suggested that non-union men be taken into the union, without payment of initiation fees, or on paying a mere nominal fee. The pavers de-murred to this. They had all to pay the regular files on joining the union and they thought it no more than fair if the non-union men were allowed to go in on

Mr. Gilroy here took part in the discussion and proposed that the whole case be referred to sub-committees of the contractors and pavers. This was agreed to and Messrs. Kelly and Pollock were appointed on the contractors' side and the pavers chole John H. O'Connell and John Collins. They will meet this afterneon at 1 o'clock, in the Broadway link building, at Broadway and Park Place.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BUN DOWN

Mrs. Henrietta Emanuel, fifty-four years old, and her daughter Emma, seevateen years old, both living at No. 85 Ross-st., Brooklyn ,finished an afternoon's shopping in New-York shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at Grand and Eldridge-ats, halled a Grand st, car bound eastward for the ferry. As they stepped into the roadway a loud shout from the people on the sidewalk stopped and startled them, and they wheeled round in time to see a horse and buggy tearing madly down the street. The women stood irrest lute for a moment, and before they could collect their wits they were down on the ground under the feet of the horse. Then the horse galloped on until he was Stopped two blocks away. Mrs. Emanuel was carried into a drug store unconscious and bleeding from severe on the head. Her daughter escaped with only slight contusions. Both women were attended by an ambulance surgeon, and having refused to go to a pital, were taken to their homes in a cab. The horse and buggy are owned by Ernest Plath, of No. 191 Allen at. Being left alone for a monent outside No. 72 Orchard-st. the horse had promptly selzed his oppor-tunity to run away.

DEATH OF JOHN P. GOULD.

John P. Gould died after a long lliness at his home The Strathmore, Broadway and Pifty-second-st., on Tuesday evening. Mr. Gould was born in Philadelphia and went, when young, to Ohio, where he became con nected with his relative, T. G. Gaylord, in the rollir mill and Iron works at Portsmouth, Ohio. Later h went to Cincinnati and was engaged in the iron and hardware business for many years. He married Caroline Brooks, an accomplished daughter of Moses Brooks, a pioneer and prominent offizen of Cincinnati his greatest regret during his last illness was that he could not be active in the coming campaign. helped to dig trenches on the Ohlo, opposite Cincinnati, to prevent the Morgan raid, and appointment under the Government during the out break, to protect his county. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will be at his home on Friday at 2 p. m. The burtal, which will be private, will be at Woodlawn.

THE EXPIRATION OF PATENTS WILL CHEAPEN

VIEWS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE'S NEPHEW.
Chicago, July 7.—T. M. Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, is in Chicago. In speaking about the trouble at Homestead, Penn., he suid that, as furnas he understood the trouble, he was convinced that his uncle and the steel company would stand by their original statement. In his opinion the lockout would terminate in the company's favor, as he maintained that violence on the part of the employes would only result in their ultimate defeat. Referring to the hiring of the Pinkerton men by the company, writer at a still cheaper price. TYPEWRITERS.

GOV. PATTISON'S POSITION.

HE STILL REPUSES TO CALL OUT TROOPS. CONVINCED THAT SHERIFF M'CLEARY HAS NOT TAKEN SUFFICIENT STEPS TO KEEP ORDER

-HOMESTEAD REPORTED QUIET. Harrisburg, Penn. July 7 (Special).—The Sheriff of Allegheny County seems determined to force Governor Pattison into calling out the troops to go to the scene of the strike at Homestead, but he will full unless he does his clear duty in the matter. This morning Governor received several private dispatches from Pittsburg and Homestead, to the effect that everything was quiet, and there was no evidence of a disposition to be disorderly on the part of the strikers. There was nothing official. One of the telegrams was the barges the steamer Little Bill towed down the from the Burgess of Homestead, who said there was no occasion to call out the troops, as the people are

> d have a conference with him on the situation. This afternoon Governor Pattison received a tele from Sheriff McCleary, of Allegheny County, in which he said that the arms of the Pinkertons are in the possession of the rioters, that the Carnegie works held by a large force of strikers, and that any attempt on the part of the civil authorities to possess them will be met with resistance. Sherift McCleary also said that he had issued a summous to the citizens to attend this morning to aid in restoring order and also sent a large number of notices to individuals without arms. He has directed those who reported to others. The sheriff says that he is satisfied, from present indications, that he will be unable to obtain any considerable force, and the force thus gathered, without discipline and arms, will be of no use what As soon as any effort is made to take possession of the property another outbreak will occur. patch from the Sheriff was but a repetition of those sent yesterday, admitting that he had atterly failed to do his duty, as provided by law, and it irritated the

rtment all day, was called to the Executive Department, and after a long consultation was sent to Pittsburg. It is undersood that the adjutant-general is to call upon the sheriff to-morfow morning and convey to him politely the Governor's opinion that he is communication with the Governor, when that time arrives, he will at once inform the Chief Execu-

Governor Pattison said 65-night that as yet he sees no reason to call out the troops.

"Why," said he, "the Sheriff of Allegheny has no every citizen of Allegheny County knows it. He has sent out a few notices, requests for people to become tually ignored. He will never get a posse by follow out on the street and say to any male citizen over bound to serve or suffer a penalty. He can easily Where are the old soldiers, or the members of When the news of the conflict at Homestead reached and the sheriff can summon the individual members

> been made to start the Carnegle works. Mr. Frick has said they are closed, and thus far no attempt has called out, all they could do would be to go on polic would be relieved, probably not for several months of time to the soldiers and the jeopardizing of the ituations of those who are employed. It is not the duty of the soldiers to do police work. They cannot be called out as private watehmen for the Carnegie works. The shirtiff's posse should be of such a size as would prevent any necessity for other than ordinary watchingu's duty by the employes of the firm Thus far the only people who tried to get into the

> mill were an armed force.
>
> "I have been asked to issue a proclamation against the invasion of the State by an armed force, gathered here and there in various States, but I do not see the necessity for it. I think that the whole trouble wi be settled amicably when the people of Alleghen

> settlement of the difficulties.
>
> Hitsharg, July 7.—The course of Governor Pattison in declining to order the National Guard to Home stead until Sheriff McCleary had exhausted all means in his power to preserve order is americally commended. The prevailing opinion here is that had the militial appeared on the scene the bloodshed would have been much greater than it was. The men at Homested are well organized, are under such perfect control, are well organized, are under such perfect control, are appeared on the seens the bloodshed would have much greater than it was. The men at Homestea so well originate, are under such perfect control are so strong in humbers, that a conflict between and the milita might be long and would certain bloody. Under these circumstances the Gover careful survey of the state of affairs and his cons-tive action are approved on all sides.

VAIN EFFORTS TO SECURE A POSSE. ATLEGUENY COUNTY PROPER DO NOT PROPONT

TO THE SHERIFF'S SUMMONS. Pittsburg, July 7 .- Sheriff McCleary, in addition t his proclamation of last evening calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning. sent out a number of personal summons to the sam effect early to-day. Notwithstanding this, however when the sheriff was ready at 9 o'clock to receiv volunteers, there were very few on hand. Only on man not personally summoned was on the ground Of the 105 men legally called upon, only twelve re sponded. As it was apparent that a force larg enough for any practical purpose could not be gathered in this manner to-day, Sheriff McCleary decided to postnone his trip to Homestead until to morrow. I

"We shall not go to Homestead to-day as it is im possible for us to get a posse. We shall take the name and addresses of all who have come here and shall be ready to call on them to-morrow. We shall issue more summonses to-day and I expect to have a large force to morrow."

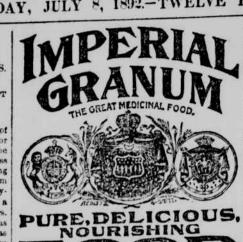
There is much reluctance on the part of many her to go to Homestead, where a fight would be expected Allegheny there are thousand; of members of the same unions as the locked-out workmen, and these have no wish to bear arms against their brothe

A deputy returned from Homestead this morning, and he states that the taking of a passe to that place will surely bring about a con scenes of yesterday will be re-enacted. The men are flushed with yesterday's success, and are un reasonable and will fight to the end.

In accordance with an order issued by the Super interdent of Police, O'Mara, a double force of office reported for duty at Central Station at 8 o'clock the morning. The order was a precautionary one, an was made for the purpose of being in readiness in case of emergency. The superintendent and the streets were liable to be crowded with idle men and boys, many of them strangers in the city, draw here by the unsettled condition of the labor strike These, he said, would not be allowed to congregate on the streets at noy place, and if it is necessary t ise force, it will be done, as order must be p erved. The massing of the men at Central Stati of opening that the possence of the police would be sufficient to keep any crowds moving.

The home of H. C. Frick, on Homewood ave. East End, was guarded last night by two private detectives. Two others are keeping personal guarover Mr. Frick during the day.

OPPOSING USE OF THE CARNEGIE PRODUCT Chicago, July 7 .- A committee, headed by Thomas A Campbell of the Amalgamated-Iron and Steel Ass lation, representing the locked-out employes of Car negle's, at Homestead, have reached this city to confer with the building trades as to whether or not the latter will handle the output of the Carnegie mills i on-union men are emplored there. They visited the Architectural Iron Workers and presented their case They asked that all steel and fron now in Chicago andled, but that If non-union men were put to work one of their product behandled by union labor. ction was taken, but the committee were assured the be entire matter would be investigated, and that Chicago's union men would not handle non-union made



FOOL THIS WORLD-HENOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION to a solid extract derived from most superior growths of wheat-nothing more. It combines the GREATEST QUANTITY OF NOURISHMENT with the LEAST AMOUNT OF LABOR NECESSARY FOR ITS DIGESTION, and stands to-day UNRIVALLED IN THE ROOM OF THE SICK OR CONVALESCENT.

DURE, SOOTHING AND STRENGTHENING, its value in fevers, in inaution, and in all gustric and enteric diseases,especially in Cholena infantum, Cholena-Morbus, Diarenga, and DYSENTERY has been incontestably probeing the only FOOD the stomach would tolerate SEEMED DEPENDING ON ITS RETENTION.

A LWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE, It is the SAPEST FOOD FOR NURSING-MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN; an incomparable allowed for DYSPEPTIC, DELICATE, INFIRM AND AGED PERSONS; A MOST DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME ARTICLE OF DIET for the strong as well as the weak. INIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS,

pharmacists, the public and the press, its sale ATISPACTORY RESULTS IN NUTRITION PAR INTO THE PUTURE

are of the same opinion, and the prospect is that in a few days the various trades will cease handling steel and fron from the Carnegie mills. Should this office-buildings in course of erection, for more than half of the steel and iron for those structures comes shirking his plain duty, and that he cannot hope for millitary aid until he has done his duty. The adjutant-general will probably be the judge as to whether the sheriff has exhausted his powers, and being in direct communication with the Governor, when that

A TALK WITH H. C. FRICK.

JUSTIFYING THE COMPANY'S COURSE.

THE TROUBLE NOT A QUESTION INVOLVING THE OF WAGES-WHY THE PINKER-

ing Interview to George N. McCain, the correspondent

"What was the basis of the differences existing at present between the Carnegie Company and their men,

The shilled workmen in the Amalgamated Association work under what is known as a sliding scale. As advance; as the prices fall, their earnings decrease in proportion. While there is no limit to an advance of ings on the scale, there is a point at which the selling price of atcel can advance without limit, the down to a reasonable minimum; and so this figure was finally fixed by the Carnegle Company at the to consider a reduction below \$24 on stiet billed notwithstanding the fact that the improved machinery ould enable their members, even at #23, to earn more then is paid in other Amalgamated mills. This was

"Under the present Amalgamated system the of the expiration of the sliding scale is June 30 annually. We asked that this date be changed to December 31 (same as at Edgar Thomson), for the reason that the change would permit us to take our estimate upon the wages that we must pay during the year, beginning on January 1, so that we would se enabled to make contracts for the year accord be enabled in mission of the Amalgamated Association re-fused to accede, and demanded the old date. The third proposition was the reduction in tonnage rates in those departments in the mills where the improvements I have spoken of have been made and which mable the workingmen to increase the cutput and onsequently their earnings. Where no such improvements had been made, there was no request upon our part for a reduction in tonnage rates. In other

words, we asked no reduction in any department at which the output had not been greatly increased by reason of our expensive improvements since the scale of 1889 went into effect. We are prepared to show that in nearly every department inder our proposed reduction in the tonnage rates the skilled workmen would make more money than they did when the scale of 1889 went into effect.

"As a rule, the men who are making the largest bitterly denounced the proposed revision of the scale; for, out of the 3,800 men employed in every depart-ment, only 325 were directly affected by this re-duction. Finding that it was impossible to arrive any agreement with the Amalgamated officials, we decided to close our works at Homestead."

Disloctions for scatchings to protect their property?" "We did not see how else we would tection. We only wanted them for watchmen, to protect our property and see that workmen we would take to Homestead-and we have had applications from many men to go there to work-wers not inerfered with." "Did you doubt the ability of the sheriff to en

arce order at Homestead and protect your property?" "Yes, sir, with local deputies."

"For the reason that three years ago our concern and an experience similar to this. We felt the neces-stry of a change at the works; that a scale should be opted based on the sliding price of billets, and we sked the county authorities for protection. orkmen began tactics similar to those employed to he present trouble. The sheriff assured the mem-ers of the firm that there would be no difficulty, that he would give them ample protection, and see that men who were willing to work were not interfered he sheriff-something over 100 men-were not per-nitted to land on our property, were driven oil with threats of bodily harm, and it looked as if there was going to be great descruction of Hie and property. That frightened our people, and an agreement was made and work resumed. We do not propose this time to be placed in that position." "The Pinkerton mep, as generally understood, had

en summoned and all arrangements made with them o be on hand in case of failure by the sheriff to afford cotection. Is that a fact or not?"

"The facts concerning the engagement of the Pinker-on men are these: From post experience, not only with he present sheriff, but with all others, we have found that he has been unable to furnish as with a sufficient number of deputies to guard our property and protect the men who were anxious to work on our terms. At the Amalgamated men from the 1st of July had sur ounded our works, placed guards at all the entrances. and at all avenues or roads leading to our establish for the safety of our property and in order to protect ur workmen, it was necessary for us to secure our own watchmen to assist the sheriff, and we knew to other source from which to obtain them than from Pinkerton agencies, and to them we applied." What of the fature of this difficulty it

"It is in the hands of the authorities of Allegheny ounty. If they are unable to cope with it, it cer-inly is the duty of the Governor of the State to see hat we are permitted to operate our establishmen

"You doubtless are aware. Mr. Frick that the oubles at the Homestend Mill have invited widepread attention and as a result Congress proposes

to investigate the trouble, as well as the employment of Pinkerton detectives!" "I am aware of the fact, sir. While nobody could

to investigate the trouble, as well as the of Pinierton descetives!"

"I am aware of the fact, sir. While nobody could regret the occurrences of the last few days more than myself, yet it is my duty, as the executive head of the Carnegie Company, to protect the interests of the association. We desire to, and will, protect our property at all hazards. So far as Congressional in-property at all hazards. So far as Congressional in-property at all hazards. So far as Congressional in-property at all hazards. So far as the congressional in-property at all hazards. So far as Congressional in-property at all far as a far fished in the solid far when all of the facts are known revelotions will be made which will empirisate the institute of all our claims."

"How do you regard the present troubles at Homestead from a political point of they offer a three-stead from a political point of they will thave as a tariff issue in the political campaign of the coming fall!"

"We have never given a thought as to what effect will it have as a tariff issue in the political parties. We cannot allord to run one business and run politics at the same time. It would prove very unprofitable if we were to trim our sails to meet political issues. At the same time. It would prove very unprofitable if we were to trim our sails to meet political issues. At the same time, I may say that it is not a matter in which the protectic tariff is involved; and every in which the protectic tariff is involved; and every in which the protectic tariff is involved; and every in which the protectic tariff is involved; and every intelligent man, whether he be manufacturer or employe, is aware of the fact. It is, however, a question as to whether or not the proprietors or its workmen while manage the works

AN ANARCHIST CIRCULAR. T URGES VIOLENCE-THE PERPETRATORS

HUSTLED OUT OF TOWN.

disturb the peace or quiet here until about 9 o'clock, when the men were aroused to indignation by the efforts of some men to circulate Anarchistic circulars. The men denounced the appearance of the circular as gotten up for the purpose of injuring their cause and creating the bellef that they were Anarchists. As the best proof that they have nothing in common with Anarchists, they point to the big mill works which stand uninjured. Four men who were believed to have been guilty of distributing these circulars were caught. Two of them were promptly put in the lock-up, and to avert any possible danger from the workmen, the four men suspected were placed aboard a train and sent out of town, with directions to stay out. The event was the only thing that caused the least excitemen up to 11 o'clock. is circular contains the following passage:

This circular contains the following passage.

"Fellow sufferers: Resistance to tyrants is obedience for the sufferers during to God," was the battle cry of our forefathers during the Revolutionary War. We strikers are obliged to see how tyranny is running rampant here in Homestead; how Carnegie has turned this iron plant which was created by our labor, but stolen from us by these fortification, thus actually declaring war upon us workingmen, from whom he has robbed all his filgotten wealth. He has asked us to work under conditions that we could not, nor cannot accept unless we are all cowardly curs. Brothers, there is no

fight the l'inkertons. When you want to fight the brought forth the Carnegles, the Vanderbilts, Jay Goulds, etc., on the one side, and on the other side the impoverished wealth producers, the tramps, the beggars and criminals, is the cause of all the strikes, boycotts and arbitrations will not and cannot effect a change of the system. All peaceable mean times must be on a ern times must be on a different plane from the ones of the past. The factories, mills, insulationly, property—in short, the wealth that Carmede calls his—was created by as, the workers, and of right should belong to us. Therefore we should stay in the mills that of right belong to us and thus strike and defend ourselves aminist any intruders. When we resort to revolutionary methods we should be con-sistent and change the infamole system of production widel is the cause of all our trouble. Brothers, be-seen Americkists,

office has little to do with the works at any time. Mr. Carnegie himself, I think, could not say mything about the situation, or even the probable termination of the It is a delicate and complicated matter now.

the secretary of the Carnegle works, has said, accordas the matter had passed out of the control of the company. And this, I presume, will be the feeling of Homeste oncerned on both sides. No one can even hazard a guess as to what the settlement of the difficulty wil

H. G. Clark, president of the Thomas Iron Company and acting president of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel No. 52 Wall-st., said in regard to the roubles at the Homestead works: "It is a matter to be greatly deplored. No, indeed, I do not think there will be an immediate settlement. Just what will hap pen, beyond the ultimate defeat of the strikers, I canot say, but I think the outlook is extremely serious and that the situation could hardly be graver than it is. The present scale was adopted when the output of the mill was 100,000 tons; now, when the mill is turning out 250,000 tons a year, the men are making

ust two and a half times as much as they did before At the Lackawanga mills there are lots of men who are making \$1,500 a year, and I do not refer to foremen, but to laborers. Why, Carnegle's men are re-ceiving handsome wages. Some of the workmen are etting \$2,500 a year. The sirke may spread to all the works yet; you never can tell what men carried way with the excitement of the moment will do They never listen to reason until it is too late. Frick has absolute and entire charge of Mr. Carnegie's nterests, and he is abundantly able to meet any ergency which may arise. He will not recede from the position he has taken, and will hardly consult Mr arnegle as to the course to be pursued."

At the office of the Carnegle Association, No. 44 Wall+t., S. L. Schoonmaker, assistant to the president, and this to say : "At the lower price we are receiv ing for beams and billets, there must be a large in-crease in the output. This output is sold, of course, at much smaller profit, but as the workmen are paid y the ton, they receive more money for a day's work The inthimum of the scale, as at first proposed by the empany, was \$22 a ton, and that was raised to \$23 in the endeavor to adjust the matter quietly and har-In the endeavor to adjust the matter quietly and harmoniously. There was also a number of conferences with the Amalgamated Association; so the company did not decline to meet them amigably for a settlement, as has been stated. On June 3 the price of Pessenger steel billets fell to \$22.40 a ton; on June 24 it was \$23.75 a ton. Any rise above \$23 a ton goes directly to increase the caralage of the workmen, but when the price falls below \$23 the mill stands the loss. I think the public should understand clearly, as I know they do not, that the proposed chance affected less than ten per cent of the men employed at the Homestend works. There are 3.800 men employed, and only 325, at the maximum, would be affected by the change of scale.

FEDERATION OFFICIALS TO MEET TO-DAY. THEY MAY TAKE ACTION ON THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE-WHAT SAMUEL COMPERS SAYS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federa tion of Labor, with which organization the Amalganated Association of Iron and Steel Workers to affiliated, is deeply interested in the situation at Home stead, and all day yesterday he received dispatches from the labor leaders there. Mr. Gompers when seen yesterday by a reporter said: "I have just re ceived the following dispatch from Homestead Pinkertons taken away. Have been refused a con ference. Watch carefully all the labor agencies in New-York and firoshlyn.' Judging from information that I have received I believe that the so-called Pinkertons were really iron and steel workers who would have gone to work in the mills at Homestead had they succeeded in landing from the barges. The fact that 300 men were gathered together in so shor a time leads me to believe that the company had beer prepared and had assembled them before there was a cessation of work at Homestead. It was a piece o bloodthirsty business from the beginning. H. C. Frick, the manager of the works at Homestead, is a cold blooded man and his arrogant manner has a great deal to do with the present trouble. A little more than a workers, I made an attempt to have an interview with Mr. Frick. I saw him and in a civil way told him that I wanted to talk the matter over with him

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your money to value received.

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He said: 'I have made up my mind never to confer with labor men again. I will not negotiate with them in any way.' He would not listen to me and refused positively to confer with me.

"I am convinced that the men are going to win this fight. They are well organized, well disciplined and their treasury is well filled. The company has never before had to deal with such a fine class of workers, They are intelligent, and most of them are thritty and own their own homes. I was in consultation with the leaders in Pennsylvania for some time before the troubles begin."

John D. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and several members of the executive board of that organization were in Mr. Gompers's office yesterday. They will probably hold a secret conference to-day to receive reports from Homestead and decide on some important action.

DELAY IN BUILDING WAR VESSELS. THE STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD STOPS WORK ON ARMOR PLATES.

The strike of the metal-workers at the Homestead illis will delay work on the armored cruiser Maine, the 3,000-ton cruiser Cincinnati and the touble-turreted onitors Puritan and Terror at the Navy Yard, well as on other war vessels under course of constr tion at the Navy Yard, beside those building by private firms, inasmuch as Carnegie, Phipps & Co., the Bethlehem Works, have a contract to furnish armor and other steel plating for the war vessels. The contract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was entere into on November 20, 1890, to furnish armor of a total of 6,043 tons, or exclusive of bolts and accessuries, about 5,000 tons of plating. The deliveries upon this contract were to have been completed on July 1, 1802, but the time required for the necessar extension of the firm's existing plant was found be much greater than was anticipated, hence some delay was unavoidable. Under the contract the company was bound to furnish and maintain the most mproved and modern plant for the production of first-class armor, and to conduct it acco best methods. The result of the tests of nickel-steel plates a few months ago was sufficient to convince the Navy Department of the desirability of armoring the new ships with this material, and accordingly nil the armor ordered from the Carnegie firm is to b of nickel steel. The Navy Department supplies the nickel for this armor in the form of nickel oxide.

The total amount of armor required is 15,046 tons, for the following vessels: At the New-York Navy Yard-Maine, 1,143 3-4 tons; Terror, 577 1-3 tons; Puritan, 1,092 1-4 tons; Cincinnati, 60 1-4 tons. 

WHAT LED TO THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE. AN EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENCES BE-TWEEN THE EMPLOYERS AND THE

WORKMEN.

The Issue of "The American Manufacturer and Iron World" for July 1, in commenting on the labor troubles which have since assumed such a serious aspect at the has this explanation of affairs: As we understand the situation at Homestead, th questions are involved:

First—A reduction in the minimum of the sale from \$25 to \$23 for 4x4 Bessemer billets. Second—A change in the data of the content

First—A reduction in the minimum of the sale from \$25 to \$23 for 4x4 lessemer billets.

Second—A change in the date of the expiration of the scale from June 30 to December 31.

Third—A reduction in tonnage rates at those furnaces and mills where important improvements have been made and new machinery has been added that has greatly increased their output and consequently the earnings of the workmen. Where no such improvements or additions have been made no reduction in tonnage rates are asked.

But, after all, the important question at issue is the third—the reduction in tonnage rates.

There is a decided misunderstanding in the public mind as to what is covered by this proposed reduction, how many are affected and what the effect of the proposed reduction will be on earnings.

The proposed reduction in tonnage rates applies only to three departments in the works, viz.: Thirty-two-inch slabbing mill, 119-inch plate mill and open hearth furnaces.

mand for a reduction in tonnage rates are:

1. That as these rates are based on selling prices, the old minimum of \$25 is too high in view

of the reduction in prices. ut as to justify a reduction and still leave the earnings of the workmen practically unchanged, or in

ings of the workmen practically unchanged, or in some cases but slightly reduced, even at the reduced minimum, and further that in the near fature these carnings will be greatly increased.

"The American Manufacturer" also shows the Guctuations of Bessemer steel billets from January 1 to June 24. Up to February 5 they were quoted at \$25 a ton, and then they steadily fell until June 3 when they touched \$22 40, and gradually rose to \$23.75 on June 24.

ROBERT PINKERTON RETICENT.

Robert Pinkerton, of the Detective Agency, said resterday that he did not wish to say anything re-pecting the labor conflict at Homestead. He should not be prepared to speak until he had received more xplicit advices as to the occurrences from his trusted nen on the ground of action. Acording to the news that had come, only two of the Pinkerton guard had been killed, one man being from New-York and the other from Chicago. He could not say how serious the injuries of the wounded men were.

FLAMES CAUSE \$41,000 LOSS IN TROY.

Troy, N. Y., July 7 .- Two fires in this city kept the department busy this evening. One was in Frank M. Brower's wholesale drug store, No. 122 Congress st. No. 124 Congress-st., occupied by H. D. Hull. dealer in hardware, was also burned. No. 1,647 Fifth-ave, was considerably damaged. The losses aggregate about \$40,000; partially insured. Another store, No. 147 River st. The loss is about \$1,000; are was discovered in William F. Stansfield's pork

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